A THIRD

Collection of Papers

Relating to the

Preſent Juncture of Affairs in *England*.

VIZ.

I. The Expedition of the Prince of *Orange* for *England*; giving an Account of the moſt Remarkable Paſſages thereof, from the Day of his ſetting Sail from *Holland*, to the firſt Day of this Inſtant *December*.

II. A further Account of the Prince's Army, in a Letter from *Exon*, *Novemb.* 24.

III. Three Letters. 1. A Letter from a Jeſuit of *Leige*, to a Jeſuit at *Friburg*, giving an Account of the happy Progreſs of Religion in *England*. 2. A Letter from Father *Petre* to Father *La Cheeſe*. 3. The Anſwer of Father *La Cheeſe* to Father *Petre*.

IV. Popiſh Treaties not to be rely'd on: In a Letter from a Gentleman at *York*, to his Friend in the Prince of *Orange*'s Camp. Addreſſed to all Members in the next Parliament.

The Second Edition.

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

London printed, and are to be ſold by *Richard Janeway* in Queen's-head-Court in *Pater-noſter-Row*, 1689.

THE EXPEDITION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE Prince of ORANGE FOR ENGLAND.

Giving an Account of the most remarkable Passages thereof, from the Day of his setting Sail from Holland, *to the first Day of this instant* December, 1688.

HIS Highness the Prince of *Orange* set sail from *Holland* with about seven hundred Capital Ships, Fire-ships, Pinks, Tenders, *&c.* The Fleet stood out at Sea to the *Norward*, which met with horrid Storms for two Days and two Nights together, in which bad Weather there were lost above five hundred Horse, and a Vessel parted from

 the

the Fleet, wherein were four hundred Foot ſuppoſed to be loſt, but now known to be arrived ſafe at the *Texel*, but grievouſly ſhatter'd and torn by the Storms; two of the Prince's principal Men of War were forced to new Rigg at *Helverſluſe*.

The Prince immediately, on his return back, inform'd the States of the condition of the Fleet, (which was not ſo damnified as was repreſented by the Vulgar and Ignorant) who thereupon, to lull a great Man aſleep, the States, or ſome one employed by them, order'd, That the *Harlem* and *Amſterdam* Courantier ſhould make a diſmal Story of it, by repreſenting to the World, that the Prince returned with his Fleet miſerably ſhatter'd and torn, having loſt nine Men of War, and divers others of leſs Concern; one thouſand Horſe ruin'd; a Calenture among the Sea-men; the loſs of Dr. *Burnet*, and the chief Miniſters under the Prince; the ill Opinion the States had of the Expedition. In ſhort, That one hundred thouſand pounds would not repair the Damage ſuſtained; and, almoſt next to an impoſſibility, that the Prince ſhould be in a condition to purſue his Deſign till the Spring. And yet at the ſame time all hands were at work to repair the damaged Ships, which were inconſiderable; ſo that in eight days time they were all re-fitted. The Signal being given by the diſcharge of a Gun, all the Fleet immediately weigh'd Anchor and ſtood out at Sea, ſteering their courſe *Norward* all that Night; next day, upon Tide of Ebb, they made a Stretch, and made a Watch above a League, and then ſtood *Weſtward*, and lay all Night in the ſame poſture, not making two Leagues of Watch.

In the middle of the Night, an Advice-Boat brought us an Account, that the Engliſh Fleet, conſiſting of 33 Sail, lay to the *Weſtward* of ours. Upon which the Prince fired a Gun, which cauſed a great Conſternation in the whole Fleet, we having a brisk *Eaſterly* Wind, concluded themſelves to be all ruin'd: But the ſmall Advice-Boats cruſing for a more certain Account of the Engliſh, brought us back word, That inſtead of the Engliſh Fleet, which the former Advice had alarm'd us with, it was Admiral *Herbert* with part of our Fleet, which had been ſeparated ſome hours from the Body of the Fleet: Upon

Upon whoſe Arrival, great rejoicing was among us all, and a Signal of Joy was given for it by the Prince.

In the Morning, about Eight, the Prince gave a Signal, that the Admirals ſhould come aboard him: Immediately after the whole Fleet was got into the *North-foreland*, upon which the Prince gave the uſual Sign of Danger, (according to the printed Book) and ordered that the Fleet ſhould all come up in a Body, ſome fifteen or ſixteen deep, his Highneſs leading the Van, in the Ship *Brill* (in Engliſh, *Spectacles*:) His Flag was Engliſh Colours; the Motto impailed thereon, is, THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, AND LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND; and underneath, inſtead of *Diu & Mon Droit*, AND I WILL MAINTAIN IT.

The Council of War, from aboard the Prince, ſent three ſmall Frigats into the Mouth of the *Thames*, *viz.* the *Porpus*, *Poſtilion*, and *Mercury*, who on their return, brought us word, That the Engliſh Fleet lay in the *Buoy of the Nore*, conſiſting of 34 Sail, and three more which lay in the Downs. The Wind continuing at E. N. E.

The Prince immediately thereupon, gave another Signal of ſtreching the whole Fleet in a Line, from *Dover* to *Callis*, twenty five deep: So that our Fleet reached within a League of each place; the Flanks and Reer were guarded by our Men of War. This ſight would have raviſh'd the moſt curious Eyes of *Europe*. When our Fleet was in its greateſt Splendour, the Trumpets and Drums playing various Tunes to rejoice our Hearts; this continued for above three hours.

Immediately after the Prince gave us a Sign to cloſe, and we ſailed that night as far as *Beachy*, and commanded us to follow the Signal by Lights he had hung out to us, *viz.* all the ſmall Sail ſhould come up to him by morning.

By the Morning-day we eſpied the *Iſle of Wight*, and then the Prince ordered the Fleet to be drawn into the ſame poſture as before related: yet not ſtretching above half Channel over in this place. About five in the Morning we made the Start, the Wind chopping about to the *Weſtward*; upon which we ſtood fair by *Dartmouth*, and ſo made for *Tor-bay*, where the Prince again ordered the whole Fleet into the ſame poſture as at *Dover* and *Callis*.

*

Upon his Arrival at *Tor-bay*, the People on Land, in great numbers, welcom'd his Highneſs with loud Acclamations of Joy.

Immediately after the Prince gave two Signals, that the Admirals ſhould come aboard him, which they did; and then order'd, that the whole Fleet ſhould come to an Anchor, and immediately land; and further ordered, that the Admirals ſhould ſtand out at Sea as a Guard, as well as the ſmaller Men of War to attend and guard their Landing; and alſo order'd ſix Men of War to run in to guard *Tor-bay*.

The Prince then put out a Red Flag at the Miſen-yard-arm; and provided to land in ſixty Boats, laid ready for that purpoſe: Upon which the Prince ſignified, that General *Mackay* with his ſix Regiments of Engliſh and Scots ſhould firſt land; and alſo, that the little *Porpus* with eighteen Guns ſhould run a-ground to ſecure their Landing: But there was no Oppoſition; for the People bid us Heartily Welcome to *England*; and gave us all manner of Proviſions for our Refreſhment.

The fifth of *November* (a Day never to be blotted out of the Engliſh-man's Heart) the Prince cauſed to be landed about 2000: The Country bringing in all manner of Proviſion both for Man and Horſe, and were paid their Price honeſtly for it.

The Prince the ſame Day commanded Captain *M——* to ſearch the Lady *Cary*'s Houſe, at *Tor-abby*, for Arms and Horſes; and ſo all other Houſes which were Roman-Catholicks. The Lady entertained them civilly, ſaid her Husband was gone to *Plymouth*: They brought from thence ſome Horſes, and a few Arms, but gave no further Diſturbance to the Lady or her Houſe. Nor ſhall it be forgotten, what was faithfully acted at this Lady's Houſe, immediately on our arrival at *Tor-bay*: There was a Prieſt, and ſome others with him were upon a Watch-Tower to diſcover what our Fleet was, whether French or Dutch: At laſt they diſcovered the White Flags on ſome of our Men of War; the ignorant Prieſt concluded abſolutely we were the French Fleet, which with great impatience they had ſo long expected; and having laid up great Proviſions for their Entertainment, the Prieſt ordered all to the

the Chappel to ſing *Te Deum* for the Arrival of their ſuppoſed Forces; but being ſoon deceived, on our landing, we found the benefit of their Proviſions; and inſtead of *Voſtre Serviture Monſieur*, they were entertained with *Teen Mijnhere, Can you Dutch ſpraken?* Upon which they all ran away from the Houſe, but the Lady and a few old Servants.

Preſently after the Prince of *Orange*'s landing, he ſent a *Quince* to the Earl of *Bath*, which was ſuppoſed to intimate his coming in to him.

The whole Army, to the beſt of my knowledg, conſiſted of about 20000 Horſe and Foot, Volunteers, *&c.* The News of the Prince's landing was brought to the City of *Exeter* by ſeveral Expreſſes to the Earl of *Bath*; they landed all their Horſe firſt of all, and after that the Foot, all the Army being aſhore by Tueſday Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, all their Baggage, Proviſions, and Ammunition being ſent about for *Topſham*, where they were brought up by Water to this City, there was abundance landed with the Prince at *Torbay* for preſent Service in caſe they ſhould need it. The Wedneſday, being the 7*th* currant, one Captain *Hicks* came to Town (who is the Son of that worthy Divine Mr. *John Hicks* the N. C. deceaſed) and as ſoon as he came, the Mobile in very great numbers flocked to him to liſt themſelves in the Service of the Prince of *Orange*, which the Mayor hearing of, ſent for him and queſtioned with him, whether he had a Commiſſion for what he did; but he would produce none, nor give any account of the Prince's Deſign, upon which he was committed to Priſon; but the Concourſe of People was ſo great about the Guild-Hall, that they would not ſuffer him to be carried away, ſo he remained there till next day in the Cuſtody of two Conſtables, and was very nobly provided for by the Mayor; Thurſday the Lord *Mordant* with three or four Troops of Horſe came to Town, and Dr. *Burnet* with him, and when they came to the Gate of this City, it was ſhut againſt them, upon which the Lord *Mordant* commanded the Porter to open the Gate on pain of Death, which was preſently ſet open, and being open, required him on the ſame penalty not to ſhut it again: as ſoon as they were entred, the Lord *M.* went to the Hall, and ſet Captain *Hicks* at liberty, and inquired of his Uſage, who gave the Lord *M.* a very

very large Character of the Mayor's Civility and Reſpect to him, upon which there was a Guinea given thoſe that waited on him; that Afternoon the Lord *M.* and Dr. *Burnet* waited on the Mayor to know if he would meet the Prince at the Gate, and govern the City under him? which he excuſed, and told them he was under the Obligation of an Oath to his Majeſty, and therefore deſired the Prince would lay no Commands on him that ſhould be prejudicial to his Conſcience, and after ſome debate of the Matter they departed. All the Thurſday they kept coming to Town; the Friday the Prince came with his Guards, and were marching into, and ſome through the City to places adjacent about three hours without ceaſing, and more or leſs they came in ſtill until Night; Men better hors'd I never ſaw in all my Life.

On Saturday, Sabbath-day, Monday, and Tueſday the main Body of the Army came, and moſt of them (only ſome few Regiments of Foot) marched to *Tiverton*, *Collumpton*, *Honiton*, &c. and to the Neighbouring Pariſhes, and the Foot to *Cliſt-heath*, where they incamped and pitched their Tents. The Biſhop fled, and is come for *London*, and is made Archbiſhop of *York*; the Dean likewiſe withdrew, (but returned to the Prince after a few Days Conſideration) whoſe Houſe the Prince took for his Lodgings.

On the *Lords-day* Dr. *Burnet* preached at the Cathedral on the four laſt Verſes of the 107*th* Pſalm, [*He poureth Contempt upon Princes, and cauſeth them to wander in the Wilderneſs, where there is no way. Yet ſetteth he the Poor on high from Affliction, and maketh him Families like a Flock. The Righteous ſhall ſee it, and rejoice; and all Iniquity ſhall ſtop her Mouth. Whoſo is wiſe, and will obſerve thoſe things, even they ſhall underſtand the loving-Kindneſs of the Lord.*] Wherein he obſerved the wonderful Providence of God towards them in the whole Conduct of Affairs in this Undertaking, and how they intended to have landed the 4*th* of *November*, if it had been poſſible, it being the Prince's Birth-day, and the Day of his Marriage to the Princeſs, but they could not poſſibly make to Land, and ſo could not get the Shoar till the fifth, *That* England's *Deliverance might be begun on the ſame Day that it was formerly deſigned for Ruin and Deſtruction.* On Monday all the Canons that were

in

in Town were ſummoned to appear in the Quire, and likewiſe the Singing-men, when after they had ſung *Te Deum*, Dr. *Burnet* read the Prince's Declaration, and after the Declaration, a ſhort Prayer for the Succeſs of the Prince, and ſo departed. There was not one of the Canons appeared; and when the Declaration was reading, the Singing-men went away, they being commanded in the Service to forbear praying for the Prince of *Wales*. Monday Captain *Burrington*, who lives by *Crediton*, came to the Prince and offered him his Service, who was very kindly received by Him; after that every day the Gentry from all parts of *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, &c. flocked to him in great numbers, it would take up too much time to name them, few abſenting themſelves, and thoſe that did, there is great notice taken of them; they have entered into an Aſſociation to ſtand and fall with the Prince; ſeveral Lords came to him while here, as the Lord *Colcheſter*, the Lord *Abbington*, the Lord *Cornbury*, the Lord *Shrewsbury*, &c. It is incredible to tell you what they have brought with them, except you ſaw it, there being 200 of their Ships come into the River of *Topſham*. *Plymouth* Fort is ſurrendered to the Prince by the Lord of *Bath*, and the Lord *Huntington*, and the Popiſh Officers that were therein with Father *Turner* are ſeized and ſecured, and the Popiſh Souldiers diſcharged; and coming hither and owning themſelves ſuch, are committed by Mr. *Seymour*, who is made our Governour, and one Major *Gibſon* Deputy-Governour. Here are ſeveral thouſands of Souldiers that have liſted themſelves, and many thouſands more would have done the ſame, but the Marſchal *de Schomberg* told the Prince there was no need of them, ſo were diſmiſt again. They have a vaſt Treaſure with them, I am certainly informed of fifty Waggons loaded with Caſh. They have landed about one hundred and twenty Field-Guns, ſeveral of which remain ſtill here, the other are gone with the Prince. The laſt News we had was, that the Prince was at the Earl of *Briſtol*'s, which is by *Sherborn*, where we are informed, that Prince *George*, the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, and Colonel *Trelawny* met him, and that the Prince ſaluted them in the words of *David* to the Men of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, 1 Chron. 12. 17. *If ye be come peaceably unto me to help me, mine Heart ſhall be knit un-*

to

to you; but if ye be come to betray me to mine Enemies, ſeeing there is no Wrong in my Hands, the God of our Fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. And they replied in the words of *Amaſai* in the eighteenth Verſe, *Thine are we*, David, *and on thy ſide, thou Son of* Jeſſe: *Peace, Peace be unto thee, and Peace be unto thine Helpers, for thy God helpeth thee. Then* David *received them, and made them Captains of the Band.* The Prince at his going from hence, gave the Mayor this Character, That he was worthy to be truſted, for being faithful to his Truſt.

A further Account of the Prince's Army, in a Letter ſent from Exon, *dated* Nov. 24.

HAD I not inſenſibly over-ſlipt my Time the laſt Poſt, you had received this then: When I came here, I endeavoured to inform my ſelf, after the beſt manner I could, as to the Number and Quality of the Prince's Army, and all generally concluded them to be about 20000, all pick'd Men, and many of them perſonally preſent at the Siege of *Buda*. This I am certain of, that they appeared to be Men reſolute, well diſciplined, and ſtout, and ſome of them of an extraordinary Stature, and their Arms ſuitable, Muſquets, Swords, and Pikes, being far larger than ever I yet ſaw; and notwithſtanding the Streets were thronged almoſt as thick as yours on a Lord-Mayor's Day, yet many of them you might ſee not ſhorter than ſix Foot, and ſome of them were, I am confident, ſix Foot and a quarter, if not ſix Foot and an half in height: So that were it lawful to truſt in an Arm of Fleſh, they might have ſome cauſe to preſume; but the tenour of their words were otherwiſe, their civil Deportment, and their Honeſty of paying for what they have, (and the ſtrictneſs of their Diſcipline hinders

 them

them from being otherwiſe) winning not a little the Affections of the Country-men, who daily reſort hither, forty or fifty in a Gang, to be Liſted. My Lord *Mordent*'s Regiment was ſoon compleated, which with two others, was raiſed and maintained at the Charge of the Gentry in this Country, of which *Edward Seymour* Eſq; is by the Prince made Governour. During his Highneſs ſtay here, which was till laſt *Wedneſday*, there appeared a Court moſt ſplendid, compoſed, not only of Foreign, but of many of the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry, which came hither to wait on his Highneſs ſince his Arrival, of both Ranks, upwards to the number of Sixty, all mighty Gallant in their Equipage, each ſtriving thereby to add to the Glory of their Deſign. The Gentry of theſe Parts firſt ſeemed ſlow in their Advances to ſerve the Prince; but as ſoon as the Ice was broke by Capt. *Burrington*, the majority ſoon followed his ſteps, and have entred into an Aſſociation. It is to admiration to conſider the vaſt Magazine of all Warlike Utenſils brought hither by the Prince's Army, their Baggage having for a Fortnight together been continually Landing, and yet not fully ended: Were it not for the badneſs of the Roads, as I was informed by a private Sentinel, they could draw into the Field an Artillery of above 200 Pieces: But the greateſt Curioſity I yet ſaw, was a Bridg of Boats, ſuch as I conceive the *Imperialiſts* uſe to paſs over the *Danube* and *Save* with, which was for the ſpeedy conveyance of their Carriages, laid over the River in two or three Hours, and afterwards as ſoon removed; not to mention a Smith's Shop or Forge, curiouſly contrived in a Waggon; or another Contrivance the Foot carry with them to keep off the Horſe, which in their manner may well yield the Service of a Pike.

There hath been lately driven into *Dartmouth*, and ſince taken, a *French* Veſſel loaden altogether with Images, and Knives of a very large proportion, in length nineteen Inches, and in breadth two Inches and an half; what they were deſigned for God only knows.

THREE LETTERS.

I. *A Letter from a Jeſuit of* Liege, *to a Jeſuit at* Friburg, *giving an Account of the Happy Progreſs of Religion in* England.

IT cannot be ſaid what great Affection and Kindneſs the K. hath for the Society, wiſhing much Health to this whole Colledg by *R. P.* the Provincal, and earneſtly recommending himſelf to our Prayers. The Provincial, *Alexander Regnes*, being come back for *England*, the K. was graciouſly pleaſed to ſend for him; (ſeveral Earls and Dukes waiting his coming at the hour appointed) the Q being preſent, the King diſcourſing familiarly with him, asked him, *How many young Students he had, and how many Scholaſticks?* To which (when the Provincial had anſwered, That of the latter he had Twenty, of the former more than Fifty) he added, *That he had need of double or treble that number to perform what he in his Mind had deſigned for the Society*; and commanded that they ſhould be very well exercited in the Gift of Preaching; *for ſuch only* (ſaith he) *do we want in* England.

You have heard, I make no doubt, that the K. hath ſent Letters to Father *Le Cheeſe*, the French King's Confeſſor, about *Wadden* houſe, therein declaring, that he would take in good part from him, whatſoever he did or was done for the Engliſh Fathers of the Society. Father *Clare* Rector of the ſaid Houſe going about thoſe Affairs at *London*, found an eaſy acceſs to the King, and as eaſily obtained his Deſires. He was forbid to kneel

and

and kiſs the King's Hand (as the manner and cuſtom is) by the K. himſelf, ſaying, *Once indeed you Reverence kiſſed my Hand; but had I then known you were a Prieſt, I ſhould rather have kneeled and kiſſed your Reverences hand.*

After the Buſineſs was ended, in a familiar Diſcourſe, the K. declared to his Father, *That he would either Convert* England, *or die a Martyr; and that he had rather die to morrow, that Converſion wrought, than reign fifty Years without that in Happineſs and Proſperity.*

Laſtly, He called himſelf *a Son of the Society*, the Welfare of which, he ſaid, he as much rejoiced at as his own: And it can ſcarce be ſaid how joyful he ſhewed himſelf when it was told him, That he was made partaker, by the moſt Reverend Father *N.* of all the Merits of the Society; of which number he would declare one of his Confeſſors: Some report *R. P.* the Provincial will be the Perſon, but whom he deſigns is not yet known. Many do think an Archbiſhoprick will be beſtowed on Father *Edmond Petre*, (chiefly beloved) very many a Cardinals Cap, to whom, (within this Month or two) that whole part of the K. Palace is granted, in which the K. when he was Duke of *York* uſed to reſide; where you may ſee I know not how many Courtiers daily attending to ſpeak with his Eminency, (for ſo they are ſaid to call him) upon whoſe Counſel, and alſo that of ſeveral Catholick Peers, highly preferred in the Kingdom, the K. greatly relyes, which way he may promote the Faith without violence. Nor long ſince ſome Catholick Peers did object to the K. that he made too much haſte to eſtabliſh the Faith: to whom He anſwered, *I growing old, muſt make great ſteps, otherwiſe, if I ſhould die, I ſhall leave you worſe than I found you.* Then they asking him, why therefore was he not more ſollicitous for the Converſion of his Daughters, Heirs of the Kingdom? He anſwered, *God will take care for an Heir; leave my Daughters for me to Convert; do you by your example reduce thoſe that are under you, and others to the Faith.* In moſt Provinces he hath preferred Catholicks; and in a ſhort time we ſhall have the ſame Juſtices of the Peace (as they are called) in them all. At *Oxford* we hope Matters go very well; one of our Divines is always Reſident therein; a publick Catholick Chappel of the Vice-Chancellor's, who hath drawn ſome Students to the Faith. The Biſhop of *Oxford* ſeems very much to favour the Catholick

Cauſe: He propoſed in Counſel, When it was not expedient, that at leaſt one Colledg in *Oxford* ſhould be allowed Catholicks, that they might not be forced to be at ſo much Charges, by going beyond Seas to ſtudy? What Anſwer was given, is not yet known. The ſame Biſhop inviting two of our Noblemen, with others of the Nobility, to a Banquet, drank the King's Health to an Heretical Baron there, wiſhing a happy Succeſs to all his Affairs; and he added, That the Faith of Proteſtants in *England*, ſeemed to him to be little better than that of *Buda* was before it was taken; and that they were for the moſt part mere Atheiſts who defended it. Many do embrace the Faith, and four of the chiefeſt Earls have lately profeſſed it publickly.

The Reverend Father, *Alexander Regnes*, Nephew to our Provincial, to whom is committed the Care of the Chappel of the Ambaſſador of the moſt Serene Elector Palatine, is whole days buſied in reſolving and ſhewing the Doubts or Queſtions of Hereticks, concerning their Faith, of which number you may ſee two or three continually walking before the Doors of the Chappel, diſputing about Matters of Faith amongſt themſelves.

Prince *George*, we can have nothing certain what Faith he intends to make profeſſion of.

We have a good while begun to get footing in *England*. We teach Humanity at *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, and *York*. At *Warwick* we have a publick Chappel, ſecured from all Injuries by the King's Souldiers. We have alſo bought ſome Houſes of the City of *Wigorn* in the Province of *Lancaſter*. The Catholick-Cauſe very much increaſeth. In ſome Catholick-Churches, upon Holy Days above 1500 are always numbred preſent at the Sermon. At *London*, likewiſe, things ſuceed no worſe. Every Holy Day, at preaching, People ſo frequent, that many of the Chappels cannot contain them. Two of ours, *Darmes* and *Berfall* do conſtantly ſay Maſs before the King and Queen, Father *Edmund Newil* before the Queen Dowager, Father *Alexander Regnes* in the Chappel of the Ambaſſador aforeſaid, others in other Places. Many Houſes are bought for the Colledg in the *Savoy* (as they call it) nigh *Somerſet-houſe*, London, the Palace of the Queen Dowager, to the value of about eighteen thouſand *Florins*, in making of which, after the Form of a

Colledg, they labour very hard that the Schools may be opened before *Easter*.

In *Ireland* shortly there will be a Catholick Parliament, seeing no other can satisfy the King's Will to Establish the Catholick Cause there. In the Month of *February*, for certain, the King hath designed to call a Parliament at *London*: 1. That by a Universal Decree, the Catholick Peers may be admitted into the Upper House. 2. That the Oath or Test may be annulled. 3. Which is the best or top of all, That all Penal Laws made against Catholicks, may be Abrogated; which that he may more surely obtain, he desires every one to take notice, that he hath certainly determined to dismiss any from all profitable Imployments under him, who do not strenuously endeavour the obtaining those things; also that he will Dissolve the Parliament: with which Decree some Hereticks being affrighted, came to a certain Peer to consult him what was best to be done: to whom he said, the Kings pleasure is sufficiently made known to us; what he hath once said, he will most certainly do: if you love your selves, you must submit your selves to the King's Will. There are great preparations for War at *London*, and a Squadron of many Ships of War are to be fitted out against a time appointed; what they are designed for is not certain. The *Hollanders* greatly fear they are against them, and therefore begin to prepare themselves. Time will discover more.

Liege, 2. *Feb.* 1688.

II. *A Letter from the Reverend Father* Petre, *Jesuit, Almoner to the King of* England, *written to the Reverend Father* la Cheese, *Confessor to the most* Christian King, *touching the present Affairs of* ENGLAND.

Translated from the *French*.

Most Reverend Father,

IF I have fail'd, for the last few days, to observe your Order, it was not from want of Affection, but Health, that occasion'd the neglect; and for which I shall endeavour to make amends by the length of this.

I shall begin where my former left off, and shall tell you, That since the appearing of a Letter in this Town, written by the Prince's Minister of *Holland*, which declares the Intentions of the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, relating to the Repealing the *Test*, or to speak more properly, their Aversion to it: This Letter has produc'd very ill Effects among the Hereticks; whom, at the return of some of our Fathers from those Parts, we had perswaded, that the Prince would comply with every thing relating to the *Test* that the King should propose to the next Parliament, in case he should call one; to which I do not find his Majesty much inclin'd. But the coming of this Letter (of which I have inclos'd a Copy) has serv'd for nothing but to incourage the Obstinate in their aversion to that Matter. The Queen, as well as my self, were of Opinion, against the sending of any such Letter to the *Hague* upon that Subject, but rather that some Person able to discourse and perswade, should have been sent thither: for all such Letters, when they are not grateful, produce bad Effects. That which is spoken Face to Face, is not so easily divulg'd, nor any thing discover'd

ver'd to the People, but what we have a mind the Vulgar ſhould know: And, I believe, your Reverence will concur with me in this Opinion. This Letter has extreamly provok'd the King, who is of a temper not to bear a refuſal, and who has not been us'd to have his Will contradicted: And, I verily believe, this very affront has haſtned his Reſolution of re-calling the *Engliſh* Regiments in *Holland*. I ſhew'd his Majeſty that part of your Letter, that relates to the Opinion of his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, upon this Subject, which his Majeſty well approves of. We are intereſted to know the Succeſs of this Affair, and what Anſwer the States will give. The King changes as many Heretick Officers as he can, to put Catholicks in their places; but the Misfortune is, that here we want Catholick Officers to ſupply them: And therefore, if you know any ſuch of our Nation in *France*, you would do the King a pleaſure to perſwade them to come over, and they ſhall be certain of Employments, either in the old Troops, or the New that are ſpeedily to be rais'd; for which, by this my Letter, I paſs my Word.

Our Fathers are continually employ'd to convert the Officers; but their Obſtinacy is ſo great, that for one that turns, there are five that had rather quit their Commands. And there are ſo many Male-contents, whoſe Party is already but too great, the King has need of all his Prudence and Temper to manage this great Affair, and bring it to that Perfection we hope to ſee it in ere long. All that I can aſſure you is, That here ſhall be no neglect in the Queen, who labours night and day with unexpreſſable Diligence for the propagation of the Faith, and with the Zeal of a holy Princeſs. The Queen Dowager is not ſo earneſt, and Fear makes her reſolve to retire into *Portugal*, to paſs the remainder of her days in Devotion: ſhe has already ask'd the King leave, who has not only granted it, but alſo promiſed that ſhe ſhould have her Penſion punctually paid; and that during her Life, her Servants that ſhe leaves behind her, ſhall have the ſame Wages, as if they were in waiting. She ſtays but for a proper Seaſon to imbark for *Lisbon*, and to live there free from all Stories.

As to the Queen's being with Child, that great Concern goes as well as we could wiſh, notwithſtanding all the Satyrical Diſcourſes of the Hereticks, who content themſelves to

vent

vent their Poyſon in Libels, which by night they diſperſe in the Street, or fix upon the Walls. There was one lately found upon a Pillar of a Church, that imported, That ſuch a day Thanks ſhould be given GOD for the Queen's being great with a Cuſhion. If one of theſe Paſquil-makers could be diſcover'd, he would have but an ill time on't, and ſhould be made to take his laſt Farewel at *Tyburn*.

You will agree with me (moſt Reverend Father) that we have done a great thing, by introdccing Mrs. *Celier* to the Queen: this Woman is totally devoted to our Society, and zealous for the Catholick Religion. I will ſend you an account of the progreſs of this Affair, and will uſe the Cypher you ſent me, which I think very admirable. I can ſend you nothing certain of the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*; he is a Prince with whom I cannot diſcourſe about Religion; *Luther* was never more earneſt than this Prince. It is for this reaſon that the King (who does not love to be denied) never yet preſs'd him in that matter, his Majeſty thinking it neceſſary that the Fathers ſhould firſt prepare things, before he undertake to ſpeak to him. But this Prince, as all of his Nation, has naturally an Averſion to our Society; and this Antipathy does much obſtruct the progreſs of our Affairs; and it would be unreaſonable to complain hereof to the King, at preſent to trouble him, tho he has an intire Confidence in us, and looks upon our Fathers, as the Apoſtles of this Land. As for *Ireland*, that Country is already all Catholick; yea, all the Militia are ſo. The Vice-Roy merits great Praiſe; we may give him this Honour, That he is a Son worthy our Society, and I hope will participate of the Merits of it. He informs me, he has juſt writ to your Reverence of theſe matters, how things go there. Some Catholick Regiments from thoſe parts will ſpeedily be ſent for over for the King's Guards; his Majeſty being reſolv'd to truſt them rather than others; and may do it better in caſe of any popular Commotion, againſt which we ought to ſecure over ſelves the beſt we can. His Majeſty does us the Honour to viſit our Colledg often, and is moſt pleas'd when we preſent him ſome new Convert-Scholars, whom he incourages with his gracious Promiſes. I have not Expreſſion ſufficient to let you know with what Devotion his Majeſty communicated the laſt Holy-days; and a

Heretick

Heretick cannot better make his Court to him, than by turning to the Catholick Faith. He desires that all the Religious, of what Order soever they be, make open Profession as he does, not only of the Catholick Religion, but also of their Order; not at all approving that Priests, or Religious should conceal themselves out of Fear; and he has told them, That he would have them wear the Habit of a Religious; and that he will take care to defend them from Affronts. And the People are already accustomed to it; and we begin to Celebrate Funerals with the same Ceremony as in *France*; but it is almost a Miracle to see that no body speaks one word against it, no not so much as the Ministers in their Pulpits; in so good order has the King managed these matters. Many *English* Hereticks resort often to our Sermons; and I have often recommended to our Fathers to Preach now in the beginning, as little as they can of the Controversy, because that provokes; but to represent to them the Beauty and Antiquity of the Catholick Religion, that they may be convinc'd, that all that has been said and Preach'd to them, and their own Reflections concerning it, have been all Scandal: For I find (as the Apostles says) they must be nourished with Milk, not being able to bear strong Meat. Many have desir'd me to give them some of our Prayers, and even the Holy *Mass* in *English*; which I mean to do, to satisfy the meanest sort, of which the greatest part do not understand *Latin*, but not to take away from the new Converts their Testaments, which is a matter of moment; and that we may not disgust them at the beginning, we must permit them to have them for a time, till they part with them of themselves. I had need of *C. H*'s Councel upon this Point, and not in this only, but also in a great many other matters that daily press me: For you may easily believe, that I have often more business than I can well dispatch: and we must work with so much Circumspection and Precaution, that I have often need of your Paternity's wise Counsel. But the Lord and the good Virgin do strengthen me as there is occasion.

The Bishop of *Oxon* has not yet declar'd himself openly; the great Obstacle is his Wife, whom he cannot rid himself of: His design being to continue Bishop, and only change Communion; as it is not doubted but the King will permit, and our Holy

Father confirm: tho' I do not ſee how he can be farther uſeful to us in the Religion in which he is, becauſe he is ſuſpected, and of no eſteem among the Hereticks of the *Engliſh* Church; nor do I ſee that the Example of his Converſion is like to draw many others after him, becauſe he declar'd himſelf ſo ſuddenly. If he had believ'd my Counſel, which was to temporize for ſome longer time, he would have done better; but it is his Temper, or rather Zeal that hurried him on. There are two other Prelates that will do no leſs than he; but they hold off alike, to ſee how they may be ſerviceable to the Propagation, and produce more Fruits, while they continue undiſcovered.

That which does us moſt harm with the Lords and great Men, is the apprehenſion of a Heretick Succeſſor: *For* (as a Lord told me lately) *aſſure me of a Catholick Succeſſor, and I will aſſure you, I and my Family will be ſo too.* To this happy purpoſe, the Queen's happy delivery will be of very great moment. Our zealous Catholicks do already lay two to one, that it will be a Prince: God does nothing by halves; and every day *Maſſes* are ſaid upon this very occaſion.

I have gain'd a very great point, in perſwading the King to place our Fathers in *Magdalen-Colledge* in *Oxon*; who will be able to Tutor the young Scholars in the *Roman-Catholick* Religion. I rely much on Father *Thomas Fairfax*, to whom I have given neceſſary Inſtructions how to govern himſelf with the Heretick People; and to take care in the beginning, that he ſpeak not to them any thing that may terrify. And, as I tell you, a Religious has need here of great Prudence at this time, that the King may hear of no Complaints that may diſpleaſe him; and therefore we dare not at preſent, do all we ſhall be able, and bound to do hereafter, for fear of too much haring the *Mobile*.

I like well that Father *Hales* goes to ſtay ſome time at the *Hague incognito*, on pretence of ſolliciting for a Place, which is not ſoon to be got there; and I have given him a Letter to ſome of that Court: Father *Smith* that is there now, by reaſon of his great age, not being able to do all he ought and wiſhes to do, and is alſo too well known there. And I ſhall often impart to you what I ſhall learn from thoſe Quarters: from whence I ſhall weekly receive ſomething of moment, ſo long

long as the two Courts are in so bad intelligence together, as at present they are. For my part, to speak freely on this Topick to your Reverend Fatherhood, I am of opinion, we should rather endeavour to moderate, than aggravate the difference between them; tho' I know I do not in this matter altogether concur with the Sense of the *French* Ambassadour, who considers only his Master's Interest: But we are necessitated to take other measures, and such as perhaps may not always agree with the Interest of *France* in this matter.

And I think aggravating this Breach at present, to be also prejudicial to the *Catholick* Religion it self. The great design we have so long aimed at, is applying to the King of *France* to take from the Hereticks all hopes of a Head, or any other Protection, than what they must expect from their own King; whereby they finding themselves expos'd to his Pleasure, will the more readily subscribe to his Will. But this misunderstanding between us, will occasion an opportunity to the Hereticks to set up the Prince of *Orange* for their Chief: And let me assure you not to deceive your selves, The Religious of *England*, as well as the *Presbyterians* themselves, regard the Prince of *Orange* as their *Moses*; and his party is already so powerful in both these Kingdoms, that it will appear terrible to any thinking Person, should things come to extremity; as may never happen, if matters are not push'd on too far, but managed with moderation. And I desire therefore, with great difference to your better Judgment, that this matter might be hinted to his *Most Christian Majesty*, as opportunity shall serve, and am sensible it must be done with very great caution.

I can tell you nothing at present concerning the certainty of calling a Parliament; it requires so many things to be consider'd of, and measures to be taken, that his Majesty ought to be well assur'd of the success, before he convenes them together. I am not of opinion with many other Catholicks, who say, That by calling them, the King hazards nothing; for, if they will not answer his Ends, he need only Prorogue them, as is usually done: But it is my opinion, and the sense of many others, That his Majesty hazards much; for if it should unfortunately happen, that they should in their Assembly refuse to comply with his Majesty's Desires, it may be

long enough ere he compaſs his Ends by way of a Parliament, and perhaps never; and then there reſts no Expedient, or other means but by violence, to execute the Orders of his ſecret Council, which muſt be ſuppos'd by his Army; who, upon a pretence of Incamping, may be called together with the leſs Jealouſy or Suſpicion. So, you may ſee (moſt Reverend Father) that we do not want work in theſe Quarters; and I muſt be ſupported by your Prayers, which I beg of you, and from all thoſe of our Society.

His Majeſty is ſo deſirous that things may be done in Order, and upon a ſure Fund, ſo as to be the more laſting, that he makes great application to the Shires and Corporations, to get ſuch Perſons choſen for the Parliament, as may be favourable to his Ends, of which he may be ſure, before they come to debate: And the King will make them promiſe ſo firmly, and exact ſuch Inſtruments from them in writing, that they ſhall not be able to go back, unleſs they will thereby draw upon themſelves his Majeſty's utmoſt diſpleaſure, and make them feel the weight of his Reſentment. And I have here inclos'd ſome Effects of his Majeſty's endeavours in this matter, which is an Addreſs which the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Burgeſſes of *New-Caſtle* in the County of *Stafford*, have preſented to the King [ſee the *Gazette*, where this Corporation, as well as *Glocester* and *Tewxbury*, and others, in their Addreſſes, promiſe to chuſe ſuch Members as ſhall comply with his Majeſty's Deſires.] If all Towns were in as perfect Obedience as theſe, we ſhould certainly have a Parliament call'd, which the Catholicks and Non-conformiſts expect with great Impatience. But ſince this cannot be ſaid of many of them, the King's ſecret Council think good to wait for the Queen's Delivery, that they may ſee a Succeſſor, who may have need of the whole Protection of the *Moſt Chriſtian King* to ſupport him, and maintain his Rights. And by the Grace of God we hope, that that Prince, treading in his Father's ſteps, may prove a Worthy Son of our Society, like his Father, who thinks it no diſhonour to be ſo call'd.

As to other things (moſt Reverend Father) our Fathers with me, as well as generally all the Catholicks, with what grief do we hear of the Diſunion that ariſes between his Holi-

Holineſs and the *Moſt Chriſtian King!* How does my Head, in imitation of the Prophet's, become a Spring of Tears to lament night and day the Schiſm that I foreſee coming into the Church! Is it poſſible that our holy Society ſhould not ſtand in the Breach, and prevent the Miſchiefs that this difference may occaſion in the Church? And that no body can reconcile *Levi* and *Judah*, the Prieſt-hood and the Scepter, the Father and the Son, the eldeſt Son of the Church with the Vicar of Chriſt upon Earth? And what a Deſolation, and what Advantage to the Hereticks, muſt this occaſion? They begin already to bid us convert the Children of the Family, before we begin to convert Strangers. And I muſt with grief confeſs, they have but too much reaſon for what they ſay; and if there does not come ſome preſent Aſſiſtance from above, I foreſee this affair will occaſion great Prejudices in the *North*: Nor have we any hope that his *Britiſh* Majeſty will interpoſe herein openly, he receiving ſo little Satisfaction from his Holineſs in ſome Demands made by his Ambaſſadour at *Rome*, which (morally ſpeaking) ought not to have been denied ſo great a King, who firſt made this ſtep (which his Predeceſſors for a long time were not willing to undertake) in ſending his Ambaſſadour of Obedience to *Rome*; and yet for all this our holy Father had not any particular Conſideration of this Submiſſion and Filial Obedience: ſo that I dare not mention this matter but by way of Diſcourſe, daily expecting that of himſelf he will be pleaſed to make ſome Propoſal therein. I doubt not (Reverend Father) of your conſtant Endeavour to accommodate this matter, thereby to take away from the Hereticks, eſpecially the *Hugonots of France*, this occaſion to laugh and deride us: and we ſhould think the Change much for the worſe, if, inſtead of the *French* King's going to *Geneva*, he ſhould march to *Rome*: What may not all this come to? eſpecially ſince the Marqueſs *de Lavardin* has been ſo paſſionate in his Diſcourſe to the Cardinal-Chancellor, as to call him impertinent; and ſo far to forget his Duty and Reverence toward our Holy Father, the Pope himſelf, as to ſay he doted: as the Hereticks do confidently diſcourſe in theſe parts. I have cauſed ſome *Maſſes* of the Holy Ghoſt to be ſaid, That God would pleaſe to inſpire the diſcontented Parties with a Spirit of Peace and Concord. You did acquaint me ſome time ſince,

That

That Madam *Mainteron* did take upon her the Title of *Daughter of the Society*; by virtue whereof, you may command her, by virtue of Obedience, to uſe her Credit and Eloquence with the King, to incline him to an Accommodation in this matter. In the mean time, I hear that at *Rome*, many eminent Perſons endeavour the ſame with his Holineſs, who ſays, He cannot, nor ought not to recede from what he has done; otherwiſe it were in effect to ſubmit to the Articles made in *France* by the Clergy in 1682, and conſequently of too great moment to recant: and therefore Submiſſion ought to come from the Son, and not from the Father. I recommend my ſelf (Reverend Father!) to your Prayers and Bleſſing, deſiring you would continue to aſſiſt me with your Salutal Counſels, and reſt for ever,

St. *James's*, Feb. 9. *Yours*, &c.

III. *The Anſwer of the Reverend Father* la Cheſe, *Confeſſor to the* Moſt Chriſtian King, *to a Letter of the Reverend Father* Petre, *Jeſuit, and Great Almoner to the King of* England, *upon the Method or Rule he muſt obſerve with His Majeſty, for the Converſion of His Proteſtant Subjects.*

Moſt Reverend Father,

WHen I compare the method of the *French* Court (which declares againſt all Hereſies) with the Policy of other Princes, who had the ſame Deſign in former Ages; I find ſo great a difference, that all that paſſes now-a-days in the King's Council is an impenetrable Myſtery: and the Eyes of all *Europe* are opened to ſee what happens, but cannot diſcover the Cauſe.

When

When *Francis* the Firſt, and *Henry* the Second, his Son, undertook to ruine the Reformation, they had to ſtruggle with a Party, which was but beginning and weak, and deſtitute of Help, and conſequently eaſier to be overcome.

In the time of *Francis* the Second, and *Charles* the Ninth, a Family was ſeen advanc'd to the Throne by the Ruine of the Proteſtants, who were for the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

In this laſt Reign many *Maſſacres* hapned, and ſeveral millions of Hereticks have been ſacrificed, but it anſwer'd otherways: and His *Majeſty* has ſhew'd (by the peace and mild ways he uſes) that he abhors ſhedding of Blood; from which you muſt perſwade his *Britannick Majeſty*, who naturally is inclin'd to Roughneſs, and a kind of Boldneſs, which will make him hazard all, if he does not politickly manage it; as I hinted in my laſt, when I mentioned my Lord Chancellor.

Moſt Reverend Father, to ſatisfy the deſire I have to ſhew you by my Letters the Choice you ought to make of ſuch Perſons fit to ſtir up, I will in few words (ſince you deſire it) inform you of the Genius of the People of our Court, of their Inclinations, and which of them we make uſe of; that by a parallel which you will make between them and your *Engliſh* Lords, you may learn to know them.

Therefore I ſhall begin with the Chief: I mean our Great Monarch. It is certain he is naturally good, and loves not to do Evil, unleſs deſired to do it. This being ſo, I may ſay, he never would have undertaken the Converſion of his Subjects without the Clergy of *France*, and without our Societies Correſpondence abroad. He is a Prince enlightned; who very well obſerves, that what we put him upon, is contrary to his Intereſt, and that nothing is more oppoſite to his Great Deſigns, and his Glory; he aiming to be the Terror of all *Europe*. The vaſt number of Malecontents he has cauſed in his Kingdom, forces him in time of Peace to keep three times more Forces, than his Anceſtors did in the greateſt Domeſtick and Foreign Wars: which cannot be done without a prodigious Expence.

The Peoples Fears alſo begin to leſſen, as to his aſpiring to an univerſal Monarchy: and they may aſſure themſelves he has left thoſe Thoughts; nothing being more oppoſite to his Deſigns,

Designs, than the method we enjoyn him. His Candor, Bounty, and Toleration to the Hereticks, would undoubtedly have open'd the doors of the *Low Countries*, *Palatinate*, and all other States on the *Rhine*, and even of *Switzerland*: Whereas things are at present so alter'd, that we see the *Hollanders* free from any fear of danger; the *Switzers* and City of *Geneva*, resolved to lose the last drop of their Blood in their defence; Besides, some diversion we may exect from the Empire, in case we cannot hinder a Peace with the *Turks*, which ought to hasten his *Britannick* Majesty, while he can be assured of succors from the *Most Christian King*.

Sir, his Majesty's Brother is always the same; I mean, takes no notice of what passes at Court. It has sometimes happen'd, that the King's Brothers have acted so, as to be noted in the State; but this we may be assur'd will never do any thing to stain the Glory of his submission and obedience: And is willing to lend a helping hand for the destruction of the Hereticks; which appears by the instances he makes to his Majesty, who now has promised him to cause his Troops to enter into the *Palatinate* the next month.

The *Dauphin* is passionately given up to Hunting, and little regards the Conversion of souls; and it does not seem easy to make him penetrate into business of moment; and therefore we do not care to consult him which way, and how the Hereticks ought to be treated. He openly laughs at us, and slights all the designs of which the King his Father makes great account. The *Dauphiness* is extreamly witty, and is, without doubt, uneasy to shew it in other matters besides complements of Conversation. She has given me a Letter for the Queen of *England*; wherein after her expression of the parts she bears of the News of her Majesty's being with Child, she gives her several advices about the Conversion of her Subjects.

Most Reverend Father, she is undoubtedly born a great Enemy to the Protestants, and has promoted all she could with his Majesty, in all that has been done, to hasten their Ruine; especially having been bred in a Court of our Society, and of a House whose hatred against the Protestant Religion is Hereditary, because she has been raised up by the ruin of the *German* Protestant Princes, especially that of the *Palatinate*. But the

the King having cauſed her to come to make Heirs to the Crown, ſhe anſwers expectation to the utmoſt.

Monſieur *Louvois* is a Man who very much obſerves his Duty, which he performs to admiration; and to whom we muſt acknowledg *France* owes part of the Glory it has hitherto gained, both in regard of its Conqueſts, as alſo the Converſion of Hereticks; to which latter I may ſay, he has contributed as much as the King: he has already ſhewed himſelf Fierce, Wrathful, and Hard-hearted in his Actions towards them; though he is not naturally inclin'd to Cruelty, nor to harraſs the People. His Brother, the Arch-biſhop of *Rheims*, has Ways which do not much differ from thoſe of his Soul; and all the difference I find between them is, That the Arch-biſhop loves his own Glory, as much as Monſieur *de Louvois* loves that of his Majeſty. He is his own Idol; and give him but Incenſe, and you may obtain any thing. Honour is welcome to him, let it come which way it will. The leaſt Thing provokes this Prelate; and he will not yield any thing derogatory to his Paternity. He will ſeem Learned; he will ſeem a great *Theologian*, and will ſeem to be a good Biſhop, and to have a great care of his Dioceſs; and would heretofore ſeem a great Preacher. I have hinted in my laſt, the Reaſons why I cannot altogether like him; which are needleſs to repeat.

The Arch-biſhop of *Paris* is always the ſame, I mean, a gallant Man; whoſe preſent Converſation is charming, and loves his Pleaſures, but cannot bear any thing that grieves or gives trouble, though he is always a great Enemy of the *Janſeniſts*, which he lately intimated to Cardinal *Camus*. He is always with me in the Council of Conſcience, and agrees very well with your Society, laying moſtly to Heart the Converſion of the Proteſtants of the three Kingdoms. He alſo makes very good Obſervations and Deſigns, to give ſome Advice to your Reverence, which I ſhall convey to you. I do ſometimes impart to him what you write to me.

My Lord *Kingſton* has imbrac'd our good Party: I was preſent when he Abjur'd in the Church of St. *Denis*; I will give you the Circumſtances ſome other time.

You promiſed to ſend me the Names of all Heretick Officers who are in his Majeſty's Troops; that much imports me, and

you ſhall not want good Catholicks Officers to fill up their places. I have drawn a Liſt of them who are to paſs into *England*, and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty approves thereof: Pray obſerve what I hinted to you in my laſt, on the Subject of the Viſits, which our Fathers muſt give to the Chief Lords, Members of the next Parliament; thoſe Reverend Fathers who are to perform that Duty, muſt be middle-aged, with a lively Countenance, and fit to perſwade. I alſo adviſed you in ſome of my other Letters, how the Biſhop of *Oxford* ought to behave himſelf, by writing inceſſantly, and to inſinuate into the People the putting down the *Teſt*; and at the ſame time calm the Storm, which the Letter of Pentionary *Fagel* has raiſed. And his Majeſty muſt continue to make vigorous Prohibitions to all Bookſellers in *London*, not to print any Anſwers; as well to put a ſtop to the Inſolency of Heretick Authors, as alſo to hinder the People from reading them.

In ſhort, you intimate to me, That his Majeſty will follow our Advice: It's the quickeſt way, and I cannot find a better, or fitter, to diſpoſſeſs his Subjects from ſuch Impreſſions as they have received. His Majeſty muſt alſo, by the ſame Declaration, profeſs in Conſcience, that (if complied with) he will not only keep his Word, to maintain and protect the Church of *England*; but will alſo confirm his Promiſes by ſuch Laws, as the Proteſtants ſhall be contented with. This is the true Politick way; for by his granting all, they cannot but conſent to ſomething.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has with great ſucceſs experienced this Maxim: And though he had not to ſtruggle with Penal Laws and Teſts, yet he found it convenient to make large Promiſes, by many Declarations; for, ſince we muſt diſſemble, you muſt endeavour all you can to perſwade the King it is the only Method to effect his Deſign.

I did alſo in laſt, give you a hint of its Importance, as well as the ways you muſt take to inſinuate your ſelves dexterouſly with the King, to gain his good Will.

I know not whether you have obſerved what paſſed in *England* ſome Years ſince; I will recite it, becauſe Examples inſtruct much.

One

One of our Aſſiſting Fathers of that Kingdom, (which was Father *Parſons*) having written a Book againſt the Succeſſion of the King of *Scots* to the Realm of *England*. Father *Creighton*, who was alſo of our Society, and upheld by many of our Party, defended the Cauſe of that King, in a Book intituled, *The Reaſons of the King of Scots, againſt the Book of Father* Parſons: And though they ſeem'd divided, yet they underſtood one another very well; this being practiſed by order of our General, to the end, that if the Houſe of *Scotland* were Excluded, they might ſhew him who had the Government, the Book of Father *Parſons*; and on the other Hand, if the King happened to be reſtored to the Throne, they might obtain his good Will, by ſhewing him the Works of Father *Creighton*: So that which way ſoever the Medal turn'd, it ſtill prov'd to the Advantage of our Society.

Not to digreſs from our Subject, I muſt deſire you to read the Engliſh Book of Father *Parſons*, Intituled, *The Reform of England*; where, after his blaming of Cardinal *Pool*, and made ſome obſervations of Faults in the Council of *Trent*, he finally concludes, That ſuppoſe *England* ſhould return (as we hope) to the Catholick Faith in this Reign, he would reduce it to the State of the Primitive Church: And to that end all the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue ought to be uſed in common, and the Management thereof committed to the Care of Seven Wiſe Men, drawn out of our Society, to be diſpoſed of by them as they ſhould think fit. Moreover, he would have all the Religious Orders forbidden on Religious Penalties, not to return into the Three Kingdoms, without leave of thoſe Seven Wiſe Men; to the end it might be granted only to ſuch as live on Alms. Theſe Reflections ſeem to me very judicious, and very ſuitable to the preſent State of *England*.

The ſame Father *Parſons* adds, That when *England* is reduced to the True Faith, the Pope muſt not expect, at leaſt for Five Years, to reap any benefit of the Eccleſiaſtical Revenue; but muſt leave the whole in the hands of thoſe Seven Wiſe Men, who will manage the ſame to the Benefit and Advancement of the Church.

The Court goes this Day for *Marli*, to take the Divertiſements which are there prepared: I hope to accompany the

King, and will entertain him about all Buſineſs; and accordingly as he likes what you hint to me in your Letter, I ſhall give you notice.

I have acquainted him with his *Britannick* Majeſty's Deſign of building a Citadel near *Whitehal*; Monſieur *Vauban*, our Engineer, was preſent: After ſome Diſcourſes on the Importance of the Subject, his Majeſty told Monſieur *Vauban*, that he thought it convenient he ſhould make a Model of the Deſign, and that he ſhould on purpoſe go over into *England* to ſee the Ground.

I have done all I could to ſuſpend the Deſigns of our Great Monarch, who is always angry againſt the Holy Father; both Parties are ſtubborn: The King's natural Inclination is, to have all yield to him; and the Pope's Reſolution is unalterable.

All our Fathers moſt humbly ſalute your Reverence. Father *Roine Ville* acts wonderfully about *Niſmes* amongſt the New Converts, who ſtill meet, notwithſtanding the Danger they expoſe themſelves to.

I daily expect News from the Frontiers of the Empire, which I ſhall impart to your Reverence, and am with the greateſt Reſpect,

Paris, *March* 7. 1688. *Tours*, &c.

Popiſh

Popiſh Treaties not to be rely'd on: In a Letter from a Gentleman at York, *to his Friend in the Prince of* Orange's *Camp. Addreſſed to all Members of the next Parliament.*

THE Credulity and Superſtition of Mankind, hath given great Opportunities and Advantages to cunning *Knaves* to ſpread their Nets, and lay their Traps, in order to catch eaſy and unwary Creatures; theſe being led on by Ignorance or Stupidity, they, by Pride or Ambition, or elſe a Vile and Mercenary Principle; therefore ſeeing we are in this State of Corruption, bred up to believe Contradictions and Impoſſibilities; led by the Noſe with every State *Mountebank*, and *Monkiſh Jugler*, moved like *Puppets* by Strings and Wires; it ſeems high time to vindicate Human Nature, and to free her from theſe Shakles laid upon her in the very Cradle; for *Man* (who ought to be a Free and Rational *Animal*) in his preſent State, is only an *Engine* and *Machine*, contriv'd for the Vanity and Luxury of *Prieſts* and *Tyrants*, who claim to themſelves, and ſeem to monopolize the Divine *Stamp*, tho we are all made of the ſame Materials, by the ſame Tools, and in the ſame Mould, equal by Nature, met together and link'd in Societies by mutual Contracts, plac'd by turns one above another, and entruſted for ſome time with the Power of executing our own Laws, and all by general Conſent for the Publick Good of the whole *Community*; this is the genuine Shape and Figure of Primitive and Sound Government, not diſtemper'd and fatally infected with the monſtrous *Excreſcences* of Arbitrary *Power* in one ſingle *Member* above all the Laws of the *whole*; *Infallibility*, Divine *Right*, &c. ſtarted by *Knaves* and *Sycophants*, believ'd by *Fools*, who ſcarce ever heard of the *Greek* and *Roman* Hiſtories, and never read their own. I ſhall therefore give ſome Examples (out of an infinite number) of People ruin'd and utterly deſtroy'd by their

their easy Credulity, and good Nature, Matter of Fact being a stronger Proof, and better Rule to steer Mankind, than the empty Notions of the *Schools*, invented only to perplex and confound our Ratiocination, lest it should discover the naked Truth of Things. The present Letter will confine it self only to Publick Promises, Oaths, and Solemn Contracts, scandalously violated by the *Roman Catholicks*, not with *Heathens* and *Hereticks* only, but amongst themselves: We will begin with the more remote Countries.

The *Spaniards* and *Portugueses* have acted so treacherously with the *Africans*, and the Natives of both *Indies*, that the Cruelty of the History would be incredible, if it was not related by their own Historians; their Leagues and Treaties (the most sacred Bonds under Heaven) were soon neglected, and the Spirit of their Religion broke all before it; how many Millions of those Innocent Creatures were murder'd in cold Blood, and for Pastime-sake, with all the variety of Torments that the Devil could inspire into them; how soon were the vast Regions of *Mexico*, *New Spain*, *Peru*, *Hispaniola*, *Brazeel*, &c. depopulated, above tweenty Millions of the poor harmless Inhabitants being put to death in full Peace, and they the best natur'd People in the World, and very ingenious; though they may seem Savages to a sort of Men, who think all *Barbarians* that differ from them in Habits, Manners, Customs, Diet, Religion, Language, *&c.* not considering that all wise Nature hath contriv'd a different Scene of Things for various Climates: Nay, such is the Inhumanity of these *Catholick* Nations here at Home, that they will frequently bring Strangers (settled amongst them by the Laws of Commerce) and their own Fellow-Subjects into the *Inquisition*, especially if they are Rich, upon a pretence of some Heretical Opinion, tho they themselves at first protect and license the Opinion; as in the case of *Molino*, whose Book had receiv'd an *Imprimatur* from most of the *Inquisitors* of *Spain* and *Italy*, and even from the Infallible *Head* of the Church, yet afterwards it was burnt, and he himself together with many of his Followers miserably tortur'd; the *Pope* scarce escaping the Punishment. The Generous *Marshal Scomberg*, (driven out of *France* for his great Services) who had won many Battels for the *Portugueses*, and sav'd their Country, could not be suffer'd to end his Old Age

Age amongſt them, but was forc'd in the midſt of Winter to commit himſelf to the Sea, and fly to an inhoſpitable Shoar.

The preſent *French King* renounced all his Pretences on *Flanders*, concluded the *Pyrenean* Treaty, and ſwore at the Altar not to meddle with that Country: but how well he obſerv'd that Sacred Covenant, *Baron D'Iſola* will beſt inform you in his *Bouclier d'Etat*, for which he was thought to be poiſon'd. Neither hath the *French Monarch* been contented to break all Faith and Meaſures with the *Spaniard*, but he hath gone about to deceive and ruine the *Pope*, *Emperour*, and all the *Princes* and *Electors* of the Empire, the Prince of *Orange*, Duke of *Lorrain*, the *Switzers*, the *Dutch*, and the *Engliſh*, and not only theſe his Neighbours and Allies, but his own Proteſtant Subjects, who had all the Security that Solemn *Edicts*, *Oaths* and *Promiſes* could afford them, beſides many other Obligations upon the Crown for bringing the King to the Throne; yet all of a ſudden they found themſelves oppreſs'd and deſtroy'd by his Apoſtolical *Dragoons*, their Temples razed, their Wives and Children taken away, their Goods and Eſtates confiſcated, themſelves caſt into Priſons, ſent to the Gallies, and often ſhot at like Birds: His ſeiſing of *Lorrain*, *France*, *Compte*, *Alſace*, *Strasburgh*, *Luxemburgh*, the Principality of *Orange*, the County of *Avignon*, *Philipsbourgh*, the whole *Palatinate*, the Electorates of *Mentzs*, *Treves*, and *Cologn*, his building of Cittadels in the *Empire* and in *Italy*, &c. are ſo contradictory to National Agreements, and Publick Treaties, that ſcarce a *Jeſuit* or a *French-man* can have Impudence enough to defend them; a *Banditto*, a *Pyrate*, or a *Pick-pocket* would be aſham'd of ſuch Actions; and an ordinary Man would be hang'd for a Crime a Million times leſs. His ſeizing upon *Hudſon's* Bay, and leading the *Engliſh* into Slavery; the *French* Treachery in the Engagement at Sea between us and the *Dutch*, their frequent ſeizing of our Ships, are light things, not worthy our Reſentment, being under the Conduct of a *Monſieur* whom the World ſo juſtly vilifies and deſpiſes.

The *Emperour* can have no good Pretence to condemn the King of *France*, or any other *Catholick* Prince for breach of Common Faith and Honeſty, ſince he himſelf hath plaid the ſame Game with his Proteſtant Subjects, inviting ſome of the

Chief

Chief of the *Hungarian* Nobility to *Vienna*, under the colour of Treaty and Friendſhip, and then cutting off their Heads, ſeizing their Eſtates and Properties, deſtroying their Paſtors and Churches, and extirpating the whole Reform'd Religion, after he had promis'd and ſtipulated to protect and give them the Liberty of their Conſciences. The *Pariſian Maſſacres* were carried on and executed under a Mask of Friendſhip, all the principal *Proteſtants* of *France* being invited to the Healing-Marriage, to revel and careſs, were barbarouſly butcher'd in their Beds at the Toll of a Bell, when they dream'd they ſlept ſecurely.- The *Iriſh Maſſacre* of above 200000 Proteſtants was no leſs treacherous, it was a Copy of the *Spaniſh* Cruelty in the Weſt *Indies*, to whom the *Iriſh* are compar'd by Hiſtorians for their Idleneſs and Inhumanity, tho not for their Wit.

The Perſecutions of the Proteſtants in the Vallies of *Piedmont*, are another inſtance of Popiſh Immanity and Baſeneſs; they were under the common ſhelter of publick Factions and Treaties, and had been ſolemnly own'd by the Dukes of *Savoy*, to be the moſt Loyal and the moſt Couragious of their Subjects. The preſent *Duke*, who undertook this laſt Perſecution, was not content to deſtroy them with his own Troops, but call'd in the *French* to aſſiſt at the Comedy, to ſhoot them off the Rocks, to hunt them over the *Alps*, and to ſell the ſtrongeſt of them to the Gallies, that the very *Turkiſh* Slaves themſelves might deride and inſult over them. *Catholicks*, who have not Power or Opportunity to execute the ſame things, ſeem to condemn the Conduct in Publick, but ſing *Te Deum* in Private, and as ſoon as ever they have got a ſufficient Force, commit the like Barbarities, ſo eſſential to their Religion, that all the Inſtinct of Nature cannot ſeparate them. The Holy Father at *Rome* (though he ſets up for a moderate and merciful *Pontificate*) order'd *Te Deum* to be ſung up and down, for the extirpation of Hereſy out of *France* and *Piedmont*; and our Engliſh Catholicks have given us (as their Army and Intereſt encreas'd) ſeveral Proofs how well they can juggle and diſguiſe themſelves; ſetting up Courts of Inquiſition, turning Proteſtants out of all Employs, and even out of their Freeholds, diſpenſing with Laws, Raviſhing Charters, packing Corporations, *&c.* and all under a notion of Liberty or a Divine Right;

Right; they with their Accomplices defend illegal Declarations, and ſet up an Authority above all our Laws, under the Cloak of a Sham-Liberty of Conſcience, racking at the very ſame time the Conſciences of the Church-of-*England*-men, and undermining the Foundation of our State. If Mr. *Pen* and his Diſciples had condemn'd the unlawfulneſs of the Declarations and the Diſpenſing Power, when they wrote ſo faſt for Liberty of Conſcience, they had then ſhew'd a generous Zeal for a juſt Freedom in Matters of Religion, and at the ſame time a due Veneration to the Legiſlative Power, (King, Lords, and Commons) but the ſecret of the Machine was to maintain and erect a Prerogative above all Acts of Parliament, and conſequently to introduce upon that Bottom Tyranny and Popery; yet, notwithſtanding all this uncontroulable Power, and ſhew of Grandeur, an Eaſterly Wind, and a Fleet of Fly-Boats, would cancel and undo all again. Our Monkiſh Hiſtorians relate of King *John*, that being in ſome diſtreſs, he ſent Sir *Tho. Hardington*, and Sir *Ralph Fitz-Nicholas*, Ambaſſadours to *Miramumalim*, the great Emperor of *Morocco*, with offers of his Kingdom to him, upon Condition he would come and aid him, and that if he prevail'd, he would himſelf turn Mahometan and renounce Popery.

I will not inſiſt upon the Violations of Laws and Treaties in the *Low Countries*, or the *Spaniſh* Tyranny over them, becauſe the Spaniards have got ſo much by that Perſecution and Cruelty, that they might be tempted to practiſe the like again; for by forcing the *Netherlanders* to take up Arms for their Defence, and by neceſſitating Queen *Elizabeth* to aſſiſt and preſerve them, they have ſet up a Free and Glorious State (as they themſelves have call'd them in ſome Treaties) that hath preſerv'd the languiſhing Monarchy of *Spain*, and the Liberty of *Chriſtendom*.

The baſe and cowardly Maſſacre of that great Hero *William* Prince of *Orange*, of the Renowned Admiral *Coligny*, and the Prince of *Conde*; the many Bloody Conſpiracies for the Extirpation of the whole Race of the Houſe of *Orange*; the Murders of *Henry* the Second, and *Henry* the Fourth, are all Records and everlaſting Monuments of Popiſh Barbarity; what incredible Effuſions of Blood have been occaſion'd by frequent Revolts of the Popes againſt the Emperours, by the

Image-Worſhip and the Holy Wars? What Treachery in the *Bohemian* Tranſactions and Treaties? What Inhumanity in burning *Jerome* of *Prague*, and *John Hus?* when they had the Emperor's Paſs, and all other publick Securities from the Council it ſelf, that put to Death thoſe two good Men?

The Reign of Queen *Mary* is another Scene of the Infidelity and Treachery of the Church of *Rome*; what Oaths did ſhe take? What Promiſes and Proteſtations did ſhe make to the *Suffolk* Men who had ſet the Crown upon her Head, and yet they were the firſt that felt the Strokes of Perſecution from Her? Read her Hiſtory in *Fox*'s *Martyrs*, and Dr. *Burnet*'s Hiſtory of the Reformation.

The many Conſpiracies to deſtroy Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*, the Gunpowder-Plot, the Counſels carried on in Popiſh Countries to take off King *Charles* the Firſt, and the many late Popiſh Plots, are a continued Series and Thred, carried on by the Church of *Rome*, to break through all Laws both of God and Man, to erect an univerſal Monarchy of *Prieſt-Craft*, and to bring the whole World under their Yoke. The *Swedes* have taken an effectual and commendable way to keep Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits (thoſe *Boutefeus* and Diſturbers of Societies, the declared Enemies to the Welfare of Mankind) out of their Countries, by Gelding them, and conſequently rendring them incapable of Sacerdotal Functions, tho the Prieſts have found out a *Salvo*, and will ſay Maſs and Confeſs, if they can procure their Teſticles again, and carry them in their Pockets, either preſerved or in Powder: In *Æthiopia*, *China*, and *Japan*, the Romiſh Prieſts have been ſo intolerably turbulent, and ſuch extravagant Incendiaries, that they have been often baniſhed and put to Death; ſo that now they diſguiſe themſelves all over the Eaſtern Nations, under the Names and Characters of Mathematicians, Mechanicks, Phyſicians, *&c.* and dare not own their Miſſion to propagate a Faith which is grown ridiculous all over *Aſia*.

The long and dreadful Civil Wars of *France*; the many Maſſacres and Perſecutions, and laſtly, the Siege of *Rochel*, are living Inſtances how far we may rely upon Engagements and Laws, both as to the taking of that Bulwark, and the promiſed Relief from hence. The Proteſtant Defenders of it refuſing to rely any longer upon Paper Edicts; and the Word of

a

a most Christian King, had this City granted them as a Cautionary Town for their Security; for before they had always been deluded out of their Advantages by fair Promises, insignificant Treaties, and the Word of a King; yet *Lewis* the 13*th* following the vitious Examples of Treacherous Princes, fell upon this Glorious City, which, upon the account of their Laws and Priviledges, made a Resistance and brave Defence, (having never heard of Passive Obedience amongst their Pastors) thinking it more lawful to defend their Rights, than it was for *Lewis* to invade them.

As for the late and present Reign here in *England*, they are too nice and tender Things for me to touch; whether the Transactions of them are consistent with the Coronation Oaths, the many Declarations, Protestations, publick and solemn Promises, I am no fit Judg; they are more proper for the Gravity of an Historian, or the Authority of a Parliament to handle, than for a private Gentleman in a Letter to his Friend. The Bishops Papers, and the Prince of *Orange*'s Declarations, are the best Memoires of them; but they only begin where the two parts of the History of the growth of Popery and Arbitrary Government left off, and how far we may trust to Catholick Stipulations, Oaths and Treaties, the Facts of past, and the present Age are the best Criterions and Rules to guide and determine us; for what happens every day, will in all probability happen to morrow, the same Causes always produce the same Effects; and the Church of *Rome* is still the same Church it was an hundred Years ago, that is, a Mass of Treachery, Barbariety, Perjury, and the highest Superstition; a *Machine* without any Principle or settled Law of Motion, not to be mov'd or stop'd with the weights of any private or publick Obligations; a Monster that destroys all that is Sacred both in Heaven and Earth, so Ravenous that it is never content, unless it gets the whole World into its Claws, and tears all to pieces in order to Salvation; a *Proteus*, that turns it self into all shapes, a *Chameleon*, that puts on all Colours according to its present circumstances, this day an *Angel* of Light, to morrow a *Beelzebub*. Amongst all the Courts of *Christendom* where I have conversed, that of *Holland* is the freest from Tricks and Falsehood; and though I am naturally jealous and suspicious of the Conduct of Princes, yet I could never discover the least Knavery within

thoſe Walls, it appear'd to me another *Athens* of Philoſophers, and the only Seat of Juſtice and Vertue now left in the World. As for the Character of the Prince of *Orange*, it is ſo faithfully drawn by Sir *William Temple*, Doctor *Burnet*, and in a half ſheet lately printed, that I, who am ſo averſe from Flattery, that I can ſcarce ſpeak a good word of any Body, or think one good thought of my ſelf, will not write any further Panegyric upon his Highneſs, only that he is a very Honeſt Man, a Great Souldier, and a Wiſe Prince, upon whoſe Word the World may ſafely rely.

A late Pamphletecr reviles the Prince, with breaking his Oath when he took the Stat-holder's Office upon him; not conſidering that the Oath was impos'd upon his Highneſs in his Minority by a French Faction, then jealous of the aſpiring and true Grandeur of his Young Soul; that the States themſelves (to whom the Obligation was made) freed his Highneſs from the Bond; and that the Neceſſity of Affairs, and the Importunities of the People forced that Dignity upon him, which his Anceſtors had enjoy'd, and he ſo well deſerved, that he ſav'd the ſinking Common-wealth, (their Provinces being almoſt all Surpriz'd and Enſlav'd by the French) compared to the gaſping State of *Rome* after the loſs at *Cannæ*; His Highneſs was no more puft up with this Succeſs, than he had been daunted with Hardſhips and Misfortunes; always the ſame Hero, Juſt, Serene, and Unchang'd under all Events, an Argument of the vaſtneſs of his Mind; whereas on the contrary, Mutability (ſometimes Tyrant, ſometimes Father of a Country, ſometimes Huffing, other times Sneaking) is often-times a Symptom of a mean and cowardly Soul, vile and diſſolute, born for Rapine and Deſtruction.

As for the Princeſs, ſhe may without any flattery be ſtiled the Honour and Glory of her Sex; the moſt Knowing, the moſt Vertuous, the Faireſt, and yet the beſt Natur'd Princeſs in the World; belov'd and admir'd by her Enemies, never ſeen in any Paſſion, always under a peculiar ſweetneſs of Temper, extreamly moderate in her Pleaſures, taking delight in Working and Study; humble and affable in her Converſation, very pertinent in all Queſtions, charitable to all Proteſtants, and frequenting their Churches. The Prince is often ſeen with her at the Prayers of the Church of *England*, and ſhe with the Prince

Prince at the Devotion of his Church. She diſpences with the uſe of the Surplice, bowing to the Altar, and the Name of Jeſus, out of Compliance to a Country that adores her, being more intent upon the intrinſick and Subſtantial Parts of Religion, Prayer and Good Works. She ſpeaks ſeveral Languages even to Perfection; entirely obedient to the Prince, and he extreamly dear to her. In a word, She is a Princeſs of many extraordinary Vertues and Excellencies, without any appearance of Vanity, or the leaſt mixture of Vice; and upon whoſe Promiſe the World may ſafely depend. As for the many Plots and Conſpiracies againſt this Royal Couple, a ſhort time may bring them all to light, and faithful Hiſtorians publiſh them to the World.

Laſtly, We may obſerve that whereas it hath been the Maxim of ſeveral Kings, both at home and abroad of late Years, to contend and outvie each other in preying upon and deſtroying not only their Neighbours, but their own Proteſtant Subjects, by all methods of Perfidiouſneſs and Cruelty; the only way to eſtabliſh Tyranny, and to enſlave the natural Freedom of Mankind, being to introduce a general Ignorance, Superſtition and Idolatry; for if once People can be perſwaded, that Statues and Idols are Divinities and adorable, and that a Wafer is the Infinite God, after two or three ridiculous words, uttered by a vile Impoſtor and impudent Cheat, then they may eaſily be brought to ſubmit their Necks to all the Yokes that a Tyrant and a Prieſt can invent and put upon them; for if once they part with their Reaſon, their Liberty will ſoon follow; as we behold every day in the miſerable inſlav'd Countries where Popery domineers.

On the contrary, it hath always been the ſteady and immutable Principle of the Houſe of *Orange* to reſcue *Europe* from its Oppreſſors, and to reſettle Governments upon the Primitive and Immortal Foundation of Liberty and Property; a Glorious Maxim, taken from the Old Roman Common-wealth, that Fought and Conquered ſo many Nations, only to ſet them Free, to reſtore them wholſome Laws, their Natural and Civil Liberties; a Deſign ſo Generous, and every way Great, that the Eaſt groaning under the Fetters and Oppreſſions of their Tyrants, flew in to the Roman Eagles for Shelter and Protection, under whoſe Wings the ſeveral Nations liv'd Free.

Free, Safe and Happy, till Traitors and Usurpers began to break in upon the Sacred Laws of that vertuous Constitution, and to keep up Armies to defend that by Blood and Rapine, which Justice would have thrown in their Face, and punished them as they deserved; the Preservation and Welfare of the People being in all Ages call'd the Supreme Law, to which all the rest ought to tend.

From the foregoing Relation of matter of Fact, it appears most plain, that the Roman Catholicks are not to be ty'd by Laws, Treaties, Promises, Oaths, or any other Bonds of Human Society; the sad experience of this and other Kingdoms, declares to all Mankind the Invalidity and Insignificancy of all Contracts and Agreements with the Papists, who notwithstanding all their Solemn Covenants with Hereticks, do watch for all Advantages and Opportunities to destroy them, being commanded thereunto by their Councils and the principles of their Church, and instigated by their Priests.

The History of the several Wars of the Barons of *England*, in the Reigns of King *John*, *Henry* the Third, *Edward* the Second, and *Richard* the Second, in Defence of their Liberties, and for redressing the many Grievances (under which the Kingdom groan'd) is a full representation of the Infidelity and Treachery of those Kings, and of the Invalidity of Treaties with them; how many Grants, Amendments, and fair Promises had they from those Princes, and yet afterwards how many Ambuscades, and Snares were laid to destroy those glorious Patriots of Liberty? what Violations of Compacts and Agreements, and what havock was made upon all Advantages and Opportunities, that those false Kings could take! Read their Histories in our several Chronicles.

FINIS.